

GE WORKS
THERS,
OMNIBUSES,
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CAHAN,
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L LUNCH ALBERTS
GATE ROAD WAGONS, of 30
to be first-class. All kinds of
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SPECIALTY.

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MONROE STS.,
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ted in Speed and Safety!
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cent Train, & Steel Rail!

PTION OF THE TRAVEL
is related to the above advan
led by the

TOLEDO,
BASH &
WESTERN
WAY,
ect East & West Fast Line

Havlin, Terminal at
St Louis, Hannibal,
Kosciusko, Pittsfield,
Bloomington, and Peoria,

Springfield, Jacksonville, Chapin

Tickets and all no extra infor
mation. All ticket offices

are connecting lines.

W. L. MALCOLM,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

No-wif

July 12-dw

Cron & Fwing for plaintiff

July 12-dw

Decatur, July 12, 1876.

John C. H. Hart

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HAMBER & MOSSER,
S. K. HAMBER, J.
Publishers.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.]
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook.
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS H. NEEDLES,
of Washington.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair.
For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDGALL,
of Lee.
For Congress,
JOSEPH G. CANNON.
of Vermilion county.
For Member of the Board of Equalization,
WILLIAM T. MOFFETT,
of Macon county.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
E. McCLELLAN,
For Sheriff,
MARTIN FORSTMYER
For State's Attorney,
JOSHUA BROWN.
For Coroner,
DR. CASS CHENOWETH

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION

The Republicans of Macon and De Witt counties will meet in delegate convention at Decatur, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1876, at one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representative in the State Legislature. The basis of representation will be as follows

Macon county. 6

DeWitt. 6

J. M. Clokey,
Chairman District Com

IN McDonough county, this state, the Democrats have nominated a ranting ex-rebel for sheriff, while the Republican candidate is an ex-Union soldier.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, is the elector at large from Tennessee on the Tilden ticket. Harris, more than any other man in Tennessee, is responsible for taking that state out of the Union. He has never been cured of his secession ideas, and is as heart as much a rebel now as he was in 1861. But he is a reformer.

THE Golden Rule draws these sharply outlined contrasts between the two presidential candidates. Hayes is frank and outspoken; Tilden is tricky and cunning. Hayes is a patriot who seeks the good of his country; Tilden is an unprincipled politician who seeks his own advancement. The reform of one is honest and sincere, that of the other is a pretense."

THE Republicans of Springfield intend to formally dedicate their campaign headquarters—the old court house—to night. There will be speeches by next Governor Cullom and others, a grand torchlight procession by the Boys in Blue and a generally enthusiastic time. The Republicans of the capital city are waking up to the work before them, and are determined, if vigilance and activity will accomplish, to turn out a majority this fall for Hayes and Wheeler.

RAILROAD freights are "away down," and not over the furious anti-monopolist of four years ago can complain.—Say the New York Tribune:

"Twenty cents per hundred pounds to Chicago is decidedly cheap, but one railroad is making contracts at only 16 cents to Chicago, and another, it is announced, has made six months' contract at 13 cents to St. Louis. If that is not low enough, the Granger may take comfort in the assertion that the Central has made contracts at 9 cents per 100 pounds, to St. Louis, binding for eighteen months.

At these figures, says the Chicago Journal, there is no profit for the railroads, and, if long kept up, will end in placing railroad stock "within the reach of the humblest," and in making every one who chooses to invest, a "bloated bondholder."

COL. BOB INGERSOLL will shortly be in Maine, where he is to deliver four speeches. Mr. Blaine, who nearly owed the presidential nomination to one of them, naturally set great store by Col. Bob's speeches. He promises him an audience of 50,000 people for the four.—Chicago Tribune.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Rapid progress, says an exchange, is being made in the redemption of fractional currency, notwithstanding the apparent slowness. There is now outstanding \$32,900,000, against \$45,852,000 on the 1st of February—a reduction in six months of nearly \$13,000,000, or more than a third probably of the whole amount in circulation. The highest specie calculation ever reached was in February, 1874, when it was up to \$48,640,000, from which it had fallen to a little over \$40,000,000, last year; so just before the issue of silver coin began, the amount in circulation was greater than it had been for some time. The redemption and destruction of the paper change goes on at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month. Very little of the older issues come in for redemption, and the estimates of the amount destroyed in circulation have all been too low. Of the first two issues, less than \$5 was sent in last month, although \$7,411,941 is still outstanding. Of the third and fourth issues, still amounting to over \$10,000,000, less than \$200,000 was presented. Probably not more than \$25,000,000 will be presented in the future, leaving a loss in the pockets of the people of \$18,000,000.

An exchange says

"The total loss in consequence of the decline in prices which has occurred since the 1st of April on the pork and lard in store in the United States, is over \$8,000,000. It is feared that the heavy loss will cause the failure of a good many dealers who are carrying stock. Of this loss, \$1,500,000 falls on Chicago."

Those who fail on account of "carrying stock" will not be apt to get much sympathy from the "consumers," who have been compelled to pay twenty cents a pound for lard for the last year, on account of this "carrying" process.

The men who look up in store hundreds of millions of dollar's worth of a prime necessity in every household in the country, for the purpose of extorting an exorbitant price from the consumer, ought to fail, and the sooner the better for the community.

FAMILIAR as Mr. Tilden professes to be with the financial affairs of the government, it is surprising that in so grave a document as his letter of acceptance he should have exaggerated the amount of taxes collected since the peace of 1865 by the amount of \$152,000,000. "The Federal taxes of the last eleven years," he says, "reach the gigantic sum of four thousand five hundred millions." They reached the exact amount of \$4,047,643,757, or upwards of four hundred and fifty million less than Mr. Tilden makes the aggregate. His very sound advice that the Nation, like the individual, should live within its income, implies a failure on the part of the government to do so. But if it had not lived within its income, how could it, in eleven years, have paid \$659,700,000 of its war debt, in addition to \$1,338,101,456 interest on the principal? Moreover, the coin debt has been reduced \$410,000,000, and the coin interest \$29,000,000—When a man not only meets the current expenses of his family and business, and reduces his indebtedness rapidly, besides paying the interest and incidental expenses, he can be congratulated that he has lived within his income, and it would be a misrepresentation to assert that he had not done so. It is unquestionably true that greater economy might have been practiced, and in so far as Mr. Tilden or any other man is influential in scaling down expenditures, he deserves the thanks of the people, but he is not justified in assuming a condition of things for which he has no support in facts, for partisan purposes merely, and especially if he be a self-exploited reformer, as Mr. Tilden is.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE energetic measures that were to have made short work of the Cuban insurrection have not come to pass according to promise, and the welfare of the insurgents continues to be prosecuted with fearful ferocity. A fort in Cienfuegos, garrisoned by fourteen Spanish soldiers, was attacked by a party of sixty rebels, whose demand for its surrender being refused, they burned the fort and with it the garrison of fourteen. The next day a Spanish detachment numbering 106 men were attacked and routed by a superior insurgent force, twenty-three of the regular troops and their commander being killed.—Chicago Tribune.

THE National Labor Council held a meeting in Washington City on the 10th, and adopted a resolution pledging their united support to Peter Cooper for president, he being, in their judgment, "a perfect type" of the great citizenship of the republic, but expressing the conviction that "Hon. S. F. Cary is too heavy a weight to allow success being attained." The council suggested the names of R. F. Trelivick, Alex. Campbell, and Franklin Landers as substitutes for Cary.

Removal.—C. J. Kern, has removed his dry goods store to the room one door east of the post office

THE NEXT SENATE.

The terms of twenty six senators will expire on the 4th of March next, and their successors will be chosen by legislature elected next autumn. Of these senators, sixteen are republican, namely Clayton, of Arkansas, Logan of Illinois, Wright of Iowa, Harvey of Kansas, West of Louisiana, Blaine of Maine, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Ferry of Michigan, Alcorn of Mississippi, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Cragin of New Hampshire, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Anthony of Rhode Island, Roberton of South Carolina, and Howe of Wisconsin. Nine are democrat, viz: Goldwalt of Alabama, Saulsbury of Delaware, Norwood of Georgia, Stevenson of Kentucky, Ransom of North Carolina, Kelly of Oregon, Cooper of Tennessee, Johnston of Virginia, and Davis of West Virginia, and one an independent, Hamilton of Texas. In addition to these, the new state of Colorado, whose politics is in doubt, will elect two senators, and Louisiana will elect a second senator to fill the vacancy for which Senator Pinchback so long contended.

Thus there will be twenty nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present is divided between 42 republicans, twenty-nine democrats, and two independents, giving the republicans a majority of 11. The next senate will consist of seventy-six senators. If the democrats hold their present seats and elect nine others of the twenty nine senators to be chosen then, with a democratic vice president in the chair, they will control the upper house of congress.

The republicans may calculate on losing a senator in Arkansas, perhaps one in Mississippi, and one in Louisiana, but if the elections were fairly held, they would carry both of the latter states.

The republicans will have to fight hard to save their senator in New Jersey, and there will be a close and exciting race in Colorado, but we think the republicans will win the election in that new silver state.—Chicago Tribune.

"What" says a correspondent of the Danville Commercial "can be said of Black?"

"That four years ago he was attorney for his father-in-law's railroad, and in the plenitude of bonded wealth that they manipulated, both were, like all arrogant capitalists, in favor of the hardest kind of hard money. Two years ago he scrubbed in the most insulting manner the party and its candidate and in a letter refused to take the stump or commit himself to anything but the unyielding and rock rooted principles of the Bourbon democracy. But how is he to day? The wealth of the vast corporation of which he was the attorney is now under the guardianship of the courts, and the halcyon days of the General are rather historical than prospective, so with the other constituency (?) of democrats, who never permitted the record they made last year to hinder their taking an opposite direction now, he turns his back upon the teachings of his fathers, pronounces the doctrines of the long lines of illustrious democrats who have preceded him folly and delusion, and comes out in favor of that reform which would keep the country on the ragged edge of financial agony for a quarter of a century. If his letter does not mean this, then it means nothing. It is the bid of a demagogue for votes. It contradicts all his former utterances and is antagonistic to all his former positions. Hence the republicans will be apt to get much sympathy from the consumers, who have been compelled to pay twenty cents a pound for lard for the last year, on account of this "carrying" process. The man who looks up in store hundreds of millions of dollar's worth of a prime necessity in every household in the country, for the purpose of extorting an exorbitant price from the consumer, ought to fail, and the sooner the better for the community.

There is some talk among a few prominent senators of endeavoring to amend the house resolution to provide for adjournment at 12 o'clock to-night, but it is improbable that a majority will consent to fix an earlier date than to-morrow, or possibly Wednesday. The president to-day, sent the following message to the house:

In affixing my signature to the river and harbor appropriation, No. 3,032, I deem it my duty to announce to the house of representatives my objection to some features of the bill and the reason why I sign it. It was obligatory upon the executive to expend a large portion of the money appropriated by Congress I should return the river and harbor bill with my objections, notwithstanding the great convenience to the public interests resulting therefrom, and loss of previous expenditures from previous congresses upon incomplete work. Without enumerating many of the appropriations are made for work of purely a private or local interest, in no sense national, I cannot give my sanction to these, and will be careful that during my term of office, no public money shall be expended upon them. There is a very great necessity for economy of expenditures at this time, growing out of a loss of revenue likely to arrive from a deficiency of appropriations to insure a thorough collection of the same. The reduction of revenue districts, diminution of special agents and a total abolition of supervisors, may result in a great falling off of revenue. It may be a question to consider whether any expenditure can be well authorized under the river and harbor appropriation, further than to protect work already done and paid for under no circumstances will I allow expenditures not clearly national!

(Signed) U. S. GRAN.

RUMORS brought into the agency by casual Indians are generally either altogether baseless or greatly exaggerated. Two or three weeks ago Lane Deer returned with a terrible story of defeat and massacre which had befallen Crook's command, but it proved to be wholly false. Now comes a report from Bozeman, Mont., brought by a Sioux squaw, who tells of a great battle between Crook and Sitting Bull, wherein the latter's forces were almost annihilated, and the remainder captured. It is probably untrue.

R. Williams, assistant adjutant general at Omaha, telegraphs to General Sheridan's headquarters, here, that the following has been received by him:

PORT LARAMIE, Aug. 14.—The report of General Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is confirmed, through Indians coming into Spotted Tail's agency.

They report a heavy engagement and defeat of the Indians, with great loss and Sitting Bull wounded.

(Signed) TOWNSEND.

It is proper to say that coming as it does from a questionable source, the accuracy of the information is discredited here.

ST PAUL, Aug. 14.—A special to the Pioneer Press, from the Sioux expedition, when about starting up the Rosebud, says: We expect to effect a junction with Crook, but no deviation from the main object will be made for that purpose. Sickness is showing itself among the men with a tendency to savor, and that which is to be done must be done quickly. The mercury is not beyond precedent. The mercury to day, is from 100 to 115 in the shade.

Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat.

Gen. Terry's force, exclusive of the

Depot guard, consists of 913 infantry,

574 cavalry, forty artillery and 74 Ree

and Crow Indians.

When a lover bold and true

Only waits to gather you!"

—Bayard Taylor.

THE STATE of New York alone has now nearly 1,000 cheese factories, and which use the milk of more than 250,000 cows, making therefrom 80,000,000 pounds of cheese, which is 1,000 pounds for every three cows. The production of the whole United States is over 250,000,000 pounds, of which 96,000,000 pounds are exported. England scarcely exports 250,000,000, while little Holland, which used to be the principle cheese producing country of the world, exports at present 60,000,000 pounds.

Where the Moosestockmaguntic Pouris its waters in the Skunkie,

Met along the forest side,

Hiram Hover, Hulda Hyde

She, a maiden fair and dapper,

He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,

Hunting beaver, mink and skunk,

In the woodlands of Sudcund,

She, Pawtucket's penitve daughter,

Walking beside her apron wet,

Gathering berries, mint and bancing bet,

"Why," she murmured, loath to leave her,

Gather berries for chills and fever,

When a lover bold and true

Only waits to gather you!"

—Bayard Taylor.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 14.—Hon.

James G. Blaine opened the republican

campaign in this state to night, in an able and eloquent address.

Red, White and Blue Bunting, for flags, at

Call at once

Aug. 7 dwt

Red, White and Blue Bunting, for flags, at

Linn & Schuberg's.

June 18 dwt

TELEGRAPHIC.

Blaine on The Stump.

GRANT GIVES THE HOUSE ANOTHER WHOLE-SOME DOSE.

THE INDIAN WAR.

REPORTED CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS FROM CROOK

SUICIDE AT LINCOLN.

The O. & M. R. R. Strike

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The situation along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad remains unchanged.

The employees at Flora, Ill., on the western division, struck this morning. The railroad authorities at once applied to Governor Beveridge to preserve peace, and he at once telephoned to the sheriff of that county to arrest all persons engaged in stopping trains, and if the sheriff was unable to do so he (the governor) would send a guard of one hundred men to assist him. A company of state guards was placed in readiness awaiting further orders.

The St. Louis special police who were escorted across the Wabash river, at Vincennes, last night, were taken from Lawrence, Ill., to Flora to-day, and sworn in by the sheriff at the latter place, and have arrested several of the ringleaders, who will be taken to the Clay county jail at once. It is believed that prompt action will prevent further trouble in that locality.

Superintendent Waldron issued a notice to day to all employees and others interested, as follows: "As there is a seeming misunderstanding of the position assumed by the company in its dealings with the strikers, I desire to say, for the benefit of all interested, that the proposition advanced is simply that the men shall at once resume work at the reduced rates, that the June rolls will be paid as soon as the pay car can get over the line, and that the July rolls will be paid as soon as they fall due, which, on an average for the line, will be on the 20th of the following month, or as soon as is consistent with the revenues of the road, which are now stopped." This proposition the men decline, demanding their over due wages and no reduction.

The president came to the capital at noon, to-day, accompanied by the attorney general, secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior, and his private secretary. They will remain over the day for the examination of bills.

The house postal committee took no action, to day, on the post-route bill which was referred to the committee Saturday. The bill was amended in the senate by adding to fast mail franking privilege, and it is understood the house will now non

